The Chicago Tribune.

VOL. XXII. CHICAGO, MONDAY, MAY 24, 1869. NUMBER 331.

MAY 24 1869 LIBRARY

WASHINGTON.

General Butler's Views on the Alabama Claims.

Government Deposits and the National Banks.

Unprecedented Foreign Importations.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, May 23.

GENERAL BUTLER AND THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

General Butler left for the East this evening. He has been urging the administration to adopt decided measures in regard to the Alabama claims. He says Motley has gone to England instructed merely to look on for the present, and do nothing. He takes the course should be to make a definite demand for settlement, and, if not complied with at the end of a reasonable time, diplomatic relations should be prohibited. That this would be followed by a state of affairs at home which would most nerve a settlement with this country.

CANCELLING STAMPS.

R. G. Corwin, of Dayton, Ohio, has been engaged for some time in trying to induce Commissioner Delano to adopt a certain patent canceling stamp, and ordered that it be thoroughly tested. Efforts were made previous to Mr. D.'s term to secure the use of this instrument; and the parties are manifested express confidence in their final success.

THE POSTAL SERVICE.

Mr. Mullet, Supervising Architect of the Treasury, has directed rooms to be fitted up in the Louisville Custom House for the use of Colonel Markland, Superintendent of the Railway Mail Service, for the division composed of the States of Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Kentucky, Tennessee and West Virginia. Other changes of rooms to meet the service

The Tribune.

SUBSCRIPTION TERMS.

DELIVERED BY CARRIERS.

Daily, Morning, Evening and Sunday, one year $18.00
Daily, Morning, Evening and Sunday, six months 9.00
Daily, Morning, Evening and Sunday, three months 4.50
Daily, Morning, Evening and Sunday, one month 1.50
Semi-weekly and Weekly Tribune, one year 3.00
Semi-weekly and Weekly Tribune, six months 1.50

Remittances may be had either by draft, express, Post Office order, or in registered letters, at our risk.

Specimen copies sent free.

Daily, Sabbath, Sunday excepted, 25 cents per week.
Daily, Sabbath and Sunday, 30 cents per week.
Semi-weekly, 5 cents per copy.
Weekly, 5 cents per copy.

Address TRIBUNE COMPANY,
Chicago, Ill.

MONDAY, MAY 24, 1869.

OUR CHINESE COAST DEFENSES.

We shrink, in the strongest terms, from the rejection by the Senate of the Alabama claims protocol, that very few of the Senators who voted for its rejection would concur in the grounds on which Mr. Sumner opposed it: We doubt if one vote less would have been cast against the treaty if the brilliant speech of the Massachusetts orator had never been made. Not that that speech does not express pretty fairly the deep sense of national offense and injury with which we regard the course of Great Britain during the war. The terms in that speech are strong—are thoroughly American. But Americans all understand that passion, however sincere or just, must not take the helm in matters of business, and especially in grave and vital questions of policy resulting in peace or war. There is another side to the American character, just as faithful and more influential, which Mr. Sumner's speech does not represent—that is, the dispassionate, calculating, imperturbable side. The country that looked calmly on while State after State seceded, arsenals and fortresses surrendered, legal garrisons were besieged, the national flag fired upon, and Congress was deserted by the seceding members, without raising the hand to strike or the voice to unbosom an indignant thought, there was hope of reconciliation, is slow to wrath. It cannot find its whole policy outlined in one impetuous speech.

It was one of the fortunate side which has lent additional power to Mr. Sumner's speech abroad, that it was made too close on the eve of adjournment for any comparison of its views with those of other Senators. As the speech stands alone, and was printed and made public by vote of the Senate, it is assumed that it expresses the only American view of the subject. But it should be remembered that the Senate has not yet finally and unanimously rejected the speech and rejected the treaty had with equal unanimity confirmed the appointment of the Minister who made the treaty.

Mr. Sumner is constitutionally an extremist, and no love so ran into the chasm on other questions. He pushes bristling propositions to their logical, or even illogical, consequences, without pausing to qualify, extenuate or count the cost. He was the first in the Senate to hurl uncompromising defiance and scorn at slavery; and we ultimately, at great cost, fought out that question on that line. But it does not follow that every proposition he has since made is wise, or that his treatment of the question of a policy which is impracticable without war, will prove equally prophetic. We believe the mass of the American people concur with nearly all of Mr. Sumner's positions, until he arrives at the question of the amount of damages and the basis on which they are to be made up. They hold that the ruling classes of England secretly hoped the rebellion would succeed, and that they rejoiced at the destruction of our commerce as the fortune of war—some lucky thing once in a mercial rival. But they do not expect to ask money in settlement of the mortification we suffered from England's mercenary meanness in this regard. They believe the precipitate recognition of the belligerency of the Confederacy, at the moment when our Confederate war vessel had yet left any Southern port, was, as Mr. Sumner claims, a national insult. But they fail to see how England is to pay for such a falsehood in money. They regard the equipping, manning and fitting out of the Alabama, of war vessels to prey on our commerce, however, in an act of independent warfare by Great Britain, which can be liquidated and paid for to the extent of the value of the property destroyed. This could be computed at about $14,000,000. This is what the American Senate and people regard as the liquidated damages due us from Great Britain. Besides this we suffered direct damages from the increase in insurance on American property, for a point which drove our entire ocean navigation into the hands of British shipowners, and broke us utterly down in the carrying trade, so that every fluvigrant or pound of merchandise we imported had to come to us in foreign vessels, owned by citizens of foreign countries. It is possible that these damages are too remote to be capable of liquidation. But they would amount to scores of millions of dollars, and we are not in a mood to send good money after bad in going to war for them. Not that we condemn England less, but we love peace and its blessings more. If, for the claim that these Anglo-rebel vessels prolonged the war, it is not true, nor, if true, could any claim for damages be based on it, except with the deliberate purpose on our part to go to war with her. The rebel ships were perhaps, prolonged by British blockade-runners; but that is not ground of international complaint. Blockade-runners, who choose to risk capture, have the right to run the blockade if they can, and it is a mere matter of profit and of business. But the destruction of our commerce on the seas and whale ships by the cruisers had no tangible influence over the duration of the war.

The English press say truly that for us to claim damages for the prolongation of the war, for the increase in the rates of insurance, and for the transfer of the American carrying trade to British bottoms, is a war platform. We could not expect to collect damages on such a basis without war, nor to secure their payment by war, unless our enemy were utterly defeated, and could be compelled to offer peace at any price. There is no probability that England would be brought to such a position as the result of any war, however successful we might be in it. Hence, such vast visionary claims as they have no just place in Mr. Sumner's speech, except by way of rhetorical threat to show how reasonable, and how far below the full extent of our actual damages, are our claims, when confined to the recognized and admitted. We unhesitatingly condemn the claiming anything like such a basis for settlement, when we contend that

THE SHAW BOOK CASE.

Charge of Judge Leavitt in the U. S. Court at Cincinnati.

From the Cincinnati Gazette, May 21.

Judge Leavitt charged the jury in the case very carefully yesterday. We give the substantial portion of his remarks:

Gentlemen of the Jury: Before proceeding to the consideration of the evidence in this case, it is proper that I should call your attention briefly to the nature of the proceeding, and to the law which governs it. The first was which the jury were to pass. The first was which the jury were to pass. The first was which the jury were to pass

THE PULPIT.

Review of Rev. R. L. Collier's "Orthodox Hell" Sermon by Rev. C. M. Tyler.

Recognition of University Place Baptist Church.

Dedication of a New Swedenborgian Mission Chapel in the North Division.

Laying of the Corner-Stone of the New Swedish Evangelical Lutheran Church.

The German Methodists and the Decoration of the Soldiers' Graves on the Sabbath.

REV. R. L. COLLIER REVIEWED.

Rev. C. M. Tyler, pastor of the Second Congregational Church, corner of Calumet avenue and Twenty-sixth street, yesterday morning reviewed the sermon of Rev. R. Leon Collier, which delivered a week ago, and published in THE TRIBUNE of May 16, 1869, on the 19th inst. Taking for his text Daniel xii. 2, "And many of them that sleep in the dust of the earth shall awake, some to everlasting life and some to shame and everlasting contempt," etc., the reverend gentleman said:

THE SERMON.

If in our thoughtful moments we should be a total absence of all trust or assurance, and where men should be anxiously inquiring, as they did in the days of Job, "If a man die shall he live?" and should vainly approach the solution difficulties of religious belief, I feel sure, if such a condition of things could exist, here it might turn out we perpetually most hostile to the doctrine of future punishment.

It is a few years the people that now know us will know us no more. And those we shall pass from the stage of action shall not be the only ones who ignore the heights of the human life, and, reviewing the past, see only a dreary waste of wasted energies and misspent days, of controversy or earth, that we have been but a cooling mixture of the final resignation and triumph of truth; that we never consciously realized the power of the world to come, and needed merely for a momentary exposure or a noble example to have made us Christians at once. Even if we were to all outcomers of dissolved time, and ever anxious to survive from every quarter of the globe, we should not be much better off.

An address was delivered on last Sabbath evening in the Church of the Redeemer, Warren avenue, in which the most sentimental, "The Orthodox Hell," by his title would seem to convey the idea that it is but a fact of revelation or Providence, and no conception of a mind of its own, as he has called Orthodox.

I feel it necessary to a minister of the gospel of nothing to speak in my own name. I am but the mouth-piece of another, as a ministry of reason. I am quite sincere, I am sure, when I assert that I believe in the doctrine of future punishment, and that I am willing to teach as to yield to any new revelation which may be made to me in the future, but I will resolutely adhere all belief in the future punishment of the wicked, and in the final triumph over the Scriptures without violence to a hundred passages of the Bible, and without doing violence to the best, teachings and deeds of our Savior clearly recorded in the gospels, are to be found in the Scriptures of Scripture a more appeal to reason the heart.

I am ready to adjust a truth which it is not natural to contemplate; which, like some surgical operation, is painful in the anticipation, but which, when once undergone, is followed by the greatest relief. If we grant to God knowledge, benevolence and power, we must believe that he has done the best possible, and say that all men will be saved, or that a part of them will be saved, or that a part of them will be lost forever.

Now, whatever form there is in this logic may be logically exposed, and I am willing to be convicted in suffering a poor little deformed child to be born into human life, and to be damned to all Hereafter.

Let us substitute only a few words. If God has the power to prevent the misery and suffering from entering our human life, and he does not, he is responsible for it. Infinite Power, Infinite Wisdom, Infinite Love, are inconsistent with the existence of misery. It, therefore, we believe in such attributes of God—when by some sudden revelation the mysteries of his providence will become to us as familiar as those of nature—we must find them entirely consistent, or myriads on myriads of human beings will effect our conclusions as to satisfy the heart that God doeth all things well.

I would rather trust in the wisdom of an unrefined feel of God's procedure in his way a logical reasoning of man.

But it seems to the author of the discourse himself believes in heaven and hell. The unsaved awards are borne in the same moment of time with the conversion of future retribution. I will quote his words:

"What is the rational view? That a man's character is his heaven and his hell. It is not a question of locality, but of character. It is a question of personal with us. Here it is, right in our midst. Heaven and hell are not to be in some part of the same yet unexplored. When a man dies he goes to his own place, be it heaven or hell. He is not a fit heaven for a hell. What is heaven to one is hell to another. It is the same thing to-day. Nothing whatever. Just as we are now, so we will be in heaven. We will not be little eternity to be in heaven. If we believe heaven will then be well to be heaven."

To this I say, that I believe in the doctrine of Christ and the Apostles. The kingdom of God is within you, and it is not to be with observation. This is no Unitarian discovery. It is the law announced by Jesus himself. If he now to the Bible to prove, and not to the reason, and to the heart, that will reply everlasting. If he now to the heart, and to the reason, and to the Bible, for the solution of philosophy as well as a truth of the heart, I will say that the Bible never made a revelation to man, and what Mr. Collier must preach if his words are to have any moral grasp upon the people.

Why, then, draw such ungenerous caricatures of the orthodox hell as to make it a matter of ridicule or to philosophy, as Bacon—indeed, in the very sermon he has just preached, he has given us a description of a monstrous class of men who are drawn upon God's record, and his hell as a school to try them. If his own conclusions are true that there is some truth and some truth with God?"

Are we not more nobly compelled in holding with the ancient commandment before the minds of men corrected by us, and forgetful of the sun of Righteousness, that it is better to enter into life a lame and not hell hereafter or with us a heaven and hell hereafter? Is not this the spirit of the apostle when he says, "Whether we be sober, it is unto God; or whether we be sober, it is unto you?" Is not this the spirit of Christ when he says, "If thy right eye offend thee, pluck it out and cast it from thee; for it is profitable for thee that one of thy members should perish, and not that thy whole body should be cast into hell?"

Here I bid farewell to the subject; and, whether Mr. Collier shall accept this invitation or not, I am serving in the theory of annihilation or limiting the punishment of the future, I shall not change my mind and I will rejoice. With such a belief he may still be converted and recover his faith in the attributes of God—when by some sudden revelation the mysteries of providence will become to us as familiar as those of nature, and we may feel that all things are well.

It is a great comfort to turn away from the walks of theory into the path of life, and, with the assurance of some awful danger hereafter to the sinner, may we lovingly and faithfully point the salvation of those who shall be as stars in our crown of rejoicing. Amen.

RECOGNITION SERVICES.

The recognition services of the University Place Baptist Church, organized a few months ago, were solemnized yesterday afternoon in the new church edifice, on Wabash avenue, near Harrison court. Pursuant to the adjournment of the Council on Thursday last,

THE EXERCISES

commenced at 3 o'clock with the singing of a hymn, after which Rev. Dr. Goodspeed, pastor of the Second Baptist Church, read the Scriptures. The Ordination Council, consisting of Rev. Messrs. Lathers, Chalmers, Mason and Beechers, the latter not feel it necessary to be present, then

Rev. Dr. Goodspeed followed with prayer, when he proceeded to the organization of the Council.

Rev. Dr. Goodspeed followed with a sermon. He selected his text from Matthew, chap. xvi. v. 18: "Then he saith unto the man, stretch forth thine hand. And he stretched it forth, and it was restored whole like the other." He said that it was always impressive to contemplate the mighty working miracles forever abided with the Church. That belief rested on a pure foundation, on the promise of Jesus," and greater works than these, etc. The speaker had no object in view in calling attention to the miracles. His purpose was good to the Church only as applied to the regeneration of the individual men. The ordinary conception of miracle-working was not included, and the congregation must not look for it. It seemed to him that the marvels that sprang up around Jesus and His Apostles were in accordance with antecedent to draw upon God's resources, and to lend all law to His great ends; and He had appointed as ministry to His Church, in these words: "Whatever ye shall ask the Father in My name, He will do it." He concluded by asking his hearers to come to Christ for knowledge of the power of Jesus, and He who raised the dead, healed the withered hand, cured the leper, and represented the power of Heaven, would bless into them the element of grace.

Rev. Dr. Lathers, by the choir, Dr. Thomas extended the welcome to the church. He said that he looked upon the new organization as endowed at the present time neither with animal nor vegetable life, and therefore it was necessary to plant it. He said that all the elements of a healthy church were there, and growing into life and strength and power. He congratulated the pastor, Rev. Mr. Hatfield, and Messrs. Hall and Argris, and Dr. Burkhalter, who had helped to found the church. He also congratulated the members, and hoped that they were the Puritan, the German Goshen of Wabash avenue, from which the Israel of God, pure and undefiled, should go forth to fight for the cause of God. He also congratulated the congregation, and hoped that they would be found in the front rank of the battle for the salvation of those who shall be as stars in our crown of rejoicing. Amen.

DEDICATION.

The new Mission Chapel of the Chicago Society of the New Jerusalem, situate at the intersection of Sedgwick and Division streets, was dedicated yesterday afternoon dedicated, with appropriate exercises. The edifice is a handsome one, and will seat about 300 persons. The pulpit was occupied by Rev. J. R. Hibbard, of the Holy Rolle Church, and Rev. Mr. Worcester, of the Second Church. Liturgy of the Church was read.

Rev. Mr. Worcester read the selections of Scripture, and Rev. Mr. Hibbard delivered the dedicatory address, in which he said that the Church was founded on the rock of Christ, and the word of God was the foundation of the Church. The Lord's Supper was then administered, and the ceremony concluded with the benediction by Rev. Mr. Walker.

DEDICATION.

The new Mission Chapel of the Chicago Society of the New Jerusalem, situate at the intersection of Sedgwick and Division streets, was dedicated yesterday afternoon dedicated, with appropriate exercises. The edifice is a handsome one, and will seat about 300 persons. The pulpit was occupied by Rev. J. R. Hibbard, of the Holy Rolle Church, and Rev. Mr. Worcester, of the Second Church. Liturgy of the Church was read.

Rev. Mr. Worcester read the selections of Scripture, and Rev. Mr. Hibbard delivered the dedicatory address, in which he said that the Church was founded on the rock of Christ, and the word of God was the foundation of the Church. The Lord's Supper was then administered, and the ceremony concluded with the benediction by Rev. Mr. Walker.

STARTLING DISCOVERY.

The Strangled Body of a Young Woman Found on an Island in the North Branch.

The Affair Shrouded in Mystery.

A startling discovery was made by some residents of the North Division, about dusk on Saturday evening. There is but little doubt that another terrible crime has been added to the long list perpetrated in and about this city, and from present indications the guilty party will prove one of the most mysterious ever committed in this vicinity. The following are the particulars so far as they have been revealed:

About dark on Saturday night, while three residents of the North Division, named Joseph Freeman, George Poentier and John Lightner, were passing along the bank of the North Branch, opposite the lumber yard of Mr. Hall, they discovered the body of a woman, lying in the water, near the shore, on a little island known as No. 2, bounded on the north by Division street, on the south by Snow's Tavern. Forcing the current, they succeeded in reaching the island from the [illegible] of their curiosity, they stopped [illegible] and discovered [illegible] body of a well-dressed young woman, about 20 years of age. The head was in the water, and the body lying on the sand. She was on her back, with her head resting on her hands, on the ground. About her neck was a strap of leather, drawn tight, and that it had been used to draw her into the flesh, and her face was much discolored. Everything was thoroughly examined with water, and it was ascertained that the deceased had either waded, or been dragged through the river to the island.

Early yesterday morning the police were notified of the circumstance, when the body was removed to the dead-house for identification and inquest before Dr. Harzan, Coroner. The body was that of a very peculiar one. She was on her hands